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FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER to Cochin, touching at Beypoor and the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—

Saturday the 10th May.

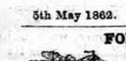
No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. DE MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

5th May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on THURSDAY the 8th May, at o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

7th May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

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FOR SURAT.

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For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 7th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Shantung*, Captain Webster, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after leaving the Ship.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Shantung*.

Bombay, April 30th 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Master of the British Barque *Palembang*, will not be answerable for any debts contracted by his Crew during his stay in this port.

JAMES MILLER,
Master.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

YACHT FOR SALE.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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NOTICE.

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W. D'OYLY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 26th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing *ex Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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The Company do not bind themselves to accept any or the lowest tender.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited.

Bombay, 2nd May 1862.

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From foot of Biddle Stairs.	Point View Summer.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.	Ship *Canada* at Sea.
	Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.	Table Rock from the Falls
From Lunar Island.	Underneath Goat Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.	Below Table Rock.
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May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

A FINE Airy, Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to

EDULJEE CURSETJEE MADON.
Borah Bazar Street Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narealwalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

LARGE AND AIRY BUNGALOWS, &c. To be Let as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—One of which is near the Jewish Church, commanding an excellent view of Breach Candy—and another is quite new near Mrs. Lake's.

2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one in Girgaum Road near the Sea side with a story.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also six houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA,

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased, During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London, And sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

28, Apollo Street.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS

Harness Makers, &c.,

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)

AND

King Street Poona.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1854.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

**THEATR

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 7th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Bank rates have receded a little, but the demand for such paper is limited.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months sight...	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do....	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to2s.05/16d
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight....	100½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	35
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	2500	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank ...	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	34 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Par.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	1,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Globe Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company...	2,500	450 p. sh.	Par.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 10 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan .....Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36 ..... 93½
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... 93½
,, Loan 1854-55 ..... 93½
New Five Per Cent. Loan ..... 104½ to 104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205 do.
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14
German Crowns.....	,, 205 do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 106½
Bar Silver.....	,, 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)..... £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ....£2 12s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China ..... } No offers.
To Hull ..... }

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 6th, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 231 to 232
New Dholleras, and Bhavnuggur	,, 224 to 225
New Oomrawuttee	,, 230 to 235
New Comptta	,, 210 to 212
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 273 to 276
New Barsee, and Nagpur	,, 194 to 195
New Varavul	,, 186 to 200
Khandeish	,, 175 to 180
New Poratchee	,, 205 to 207
New Amlee	,, 215 to 216
New Mangiore	,, 204 to 205
S&W COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (May)	,, 228 to 229
Dholleras and Bhavnugger (Do.)	,, 219 to 220
Oomrawuttee (Do.)	,, None.
Kanwie ..... Do.	,, 193 to 194
Dharwar Sawginned May	,, 270 to 272
Barsee, and Nagpur	,, 198 to 200
Comptta	,, 209 to 211
Poratchee	,, 203 to 205
Coconadas	,, 209 to 210
OMRA Wheat, No. 1, 1,075 to 1,080.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Calcutta ....at Rs. 6 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, (Sarsee)	,, 6-12 to 6-14
Gingelly seed (Black	,, 9 to 10
Do. (White)	,, 9 to 10
Castor	,, 3 to 3-4

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 5,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent, per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits repayable on demand, subject to a commission of 4 per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
May 6	Telegraph (s).....	Shepherd.....	Surat May 5.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 6	Fairlie.....	Stephens.....	Havre.
	Shah Jan.....	Herit	Cochin & Calcutta.
	Shen Shah	Gilliland	Cochin & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, and 150 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Shah Jan*, to Cochin and Calcutta.—36 Adults.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Claudon*, G. R. Ferrie, bound to London, obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels have to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Colombo*, for China.
Steamer *Armenian*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Lady Canning*, for Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Dalhath*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Melbourne.

Morning Light.—Cargo Ballast.
Ann Burkle.—Cargo Ballast.
Zephyr.—Cargo Ballast.

From Calcutta.

Port William.—4,255 bags Rice, 749 bales Gunnies, 2,170 bags Sugar, 1,198 bales Jute, 4 kegs Pickle, 8 bales Long Pepper, 10 bales Black Cummin seed.

From Junjeebar.

Gazel.—1,550 packages Cloves, 83 packages Coffee, 6 cases Chundroos, 3 bags Dollars, 28 packages Cocoanuts.

From Calcutta and Mocoa.

Grab Bauz.—2,739 bags Rice, 795 bundles Loose Gunnies.

From Maccao.

Barque *Alice.*—200 bags Copper, 1,000 bags Soft Sugar, 350 boxes Camphor, 1,100 chests Tea, 150 chests Silk, 36 bundles Brass, 3 boxes Lacquered Ware, 1 box Crackers.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 6th May 1862.

For London.

War Spirit.—150 packages Coffee, 225 owt., Canjee Jewjee : 3 pieces E. Teeth, ¼ cwt. 20 lbs., Rawagur Choovergur.

Remulus.—4 cases Peacock Feather, 7 cases Rosa Oil, 880 lbs., Jamsetjee Cursetjee.

Queen Glendower.—40 bales Hides, 175 cwt., Sallay Mahomed Goolam Hoson.

For Liverpool.

Dalhath.—500 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Viram Kessowjee : 498 bags Saltpetre, 910 l. maunds, Ludha Virjee.

Beechworth.—100 bales Cotton, 360 cwt., Dhuhaw Manockjee.

Sea Nymph.—1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Damjee Hunarak : 100 bags Sursee Seed, 75 cwt., 150 Bundles Bhoosa

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London. Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s	0d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11½d. ,,
3	Do.	at 1s. 11½d. ,,
2	Do.	at 1s. 11½d. ,,
1	Do.	at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11½d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6	do. 5 ,,
Do.	12	do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.			do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to advise the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
On demand	1s.	11½d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits repayable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

sling Seed, 75 cwt., Dewjee Muckany ; 166 bales Cotton, 581 cwt., Goculdass Culianjee.

Americana.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Laldass Chubildass ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdassdass Culianjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Morarbhoy Vurjbhoocun. 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wookerda Khetsee : 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jatha Jairaz ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nanabhoy Luxmiram ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Shapoorjee Sorabjee ; 60 bales Wool, 180.cwt., Juggunath Viseram.

Albion.—150 bags Galls, 187½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Queen of India.—500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Electric.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Viseram Valubdass ; 20 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib.

Broughton Hall.—800 bags Bhoysing Seed, 460 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Pericles.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudumsy Virjee.

Lyra.—670 bags Linseed, 1,005 cwt., Fernandes.

Swithamly.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jatha Jairaz ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatsey.

American.—680 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz ; 60 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Poonsee Velljee.

Tiger.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsy ; 75 bales Cotton, 158½ Ramjee Jeatha ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Wookerda Ketsee.

Clifton Bell.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wookerda Ketsy ; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee ; 111 bags Linseed, 166½ cwt., Tulukchund Hokumchund.

British Lion.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Purmanund Moolchund ; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Rock City.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Ajax.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib ; 110 bales Wool, 330 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Chance.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nensee Curomsee.

Zulica.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Admiral.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manackjee.

Africa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Megjee Premjee.

Anna Dorothea.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee.

Chickasaw.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khatesy Tullany ; 125 bales Cotton 437 cwt., Chutoorbhoy Assaria.

Etna.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee ; Loose Hemp, 70 cwt., Aladiinbhoy Hubibhboy.

Tomogonops.—50 bales Wool 150 cwt., Nursee Mowjee.

Grace Darling.—500 bags Rape Seed 750 cwt. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Bosphorus.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vusunjee Morarjee.

South Carolina.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Star of the South.—1000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co. ; 260 bundles Sursee Seed, 130 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Bromley Moore.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Glenalvon.—1000 bales Cotton 3500 cwt. Finlay Scott and Co.

For Aden.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Sundries, Samsoodin Casomjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—3 cases Sundries, Nunkin Silk, 8,297 lbs., 1 bundle Canton Silk, 132 lbs., Dharomsee Poonjabhoy.

For Macao.

Eliza.—40 packages Sharkfins, 48 cwt. 24 lbs., 28 packages Sundries, Somjeebhoy Visram.

For Siam.

Kusrovie.—42 bales E. P. Goods, 1,494½ corges, Persotum Herachund.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—95 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co. ; 6¾ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 202½ balas Cotton, 79 cwt., Hurrunsy Nanabhoy ; 100 bundles Fishmaws, 15 cwt., 2 qrs. 140 lbs. ; 1 bundle Sharkfius, ¼ cwt. 7 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 47 bundles, Fishmaws, 14¾ cwt., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatsey.

American.—680 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz ; 60 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Poonsee Velljee.

Tiger.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsy ; 75 bales Cotton, 158½ Ramjee Jeatha ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Wookerda Ketsee.

Clifton Bell.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wookerda Ketsy ; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee ; 111 bags Linseed, 166½ cwt., Tulukchund Hokumchund.

British Lion.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Purmanund Moolchund ; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Rock City.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Ajax.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib ; 110 bales Wool, 330 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Chance.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nensee Curomsee.

Zulica.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Admiral.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manackjee.

Africa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Megjee Premjee.

Anna Dorothea.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee.

Chickasaw.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khatesy Tullany ; 125 bales Cotton 437 cwt., Chutoorbhoy Assaria.

Etna.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee ; Loose Hemp, 70 cwt., Aladiinbhoy Hubibhboy.

Tomogonops.—50 bales Wool 150 cwt., Nursee Mowjee.

Grace Darling.—500 bags Rape Seed 750 cwt. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Bosphorus.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vusunjee Morarjee.

South Carolina.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Star of the South.—1000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co. ; 260 bundles Sursee Seed, 130 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Bromley Moore.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Glenalvon.—1000 bales Cotton 3500 cwt. Finlay Scott and Co.

For Aden.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Sundries, Samsoodin Casomjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—3 cases Sundries, Nunkin Silk, 8,297 lbs., 1 bundle Canton Silk, 132 lbs., Dharomsee Poonjabhoy.

For Macao.

Eliza.—40 packages Sharkfins, 48 cwt. 24 lbs., 28 packages Sundries, Somjeebhoy Visram.

For Siam.

Kusrovie.—42 bales E. P. Goods, 1,494½ corges, Persotum Herachund.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—95 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co. ; 6¾ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 202½ bales Cotton, 79 cwt., Hurrunsy Nanabhoy ; 100 bundles Fishmaws, 15 cwt., 2 qrs. 140 lbs. ; 1 bundle Sharkfius, ¼ cwt. 7 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 47 bundles, Fishmaws, 14¾ cwt., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 92 bundles Fishmaws, 28¾ cwt. Ahmedboy Hubibhboy.

Eliza.—10 cases Ganda horns, 18½ cwt., Dwarkadass Vusonjee ; 6 packages Grains, 12¾ l. Mds. ; 8 packages Ghee, 4¼ cwt. ; 1 package Bittlenuts, 1 cwt. 14 lbs. Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

For Calcutta.

Lady Canning.—1 case Silk Piece Goods, 124 pieces, Trebhowundass Semboodass.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Asaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... England.
304	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
246	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... Bombay.
499	Chonaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
399	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... Andaman Islands.
205	Curseijee, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... Suez.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Bevans	... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (surveyship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... Bombay.
1006	Fawn, 13 (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Brewster, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (8. Sloop)	... Bombay.
522	Indus, (paddle), Nickels	... Scinde.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... Indus.
708	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Jones	... Adamas Islands.
890	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mani, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Manse, (schooner)	... Bombay.
415	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Liddell	... River Indus.
340	Outram, (paddle), Neat	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
149	Pleiad, (screw), White	... Bombay.
120	Prince Alfred, (screw)	... Bombay.
600	Punjaub, 19, Foulerton	... England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams	... River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
300	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (origuntine), Ayer	... Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... Aden.
1033	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.
333 Countess of Yarborough, H. Fuller—W. Nicol & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarres—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
832 Lobelia, Joslin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
788 Moravshire, Manuer—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Mar. 25)
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
1231 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama. (c. l. April 14)
843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1152 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1009 Alston, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. April 22)
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 24)
1473 America, Fumay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1046 Americana, W. Potts—Dady and Sorabjee.
1237 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1209 Beechworth, Fram—Jeejeebhoy, Sevell & Co. (c. l. March 5)
967 Belloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1391 Bosphorus, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1493 Broughton Hall, Reanie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 21)
1122 Brandle, Orkney—Kennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1152 British Lion, J. Laycld—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
959 Bahora, Moore—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 22)
244 Camperdown, Houston—Kennie, Scovell & Co.
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
885 Chevalier, Perkins—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Apr. 28)
1496 Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1333 Crescent, Ewing—Kennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
858 City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 30)
848 Dalkeith, Fiucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Kennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 12)
950 Etna, Hughes—Robert Strong & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1106 Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 23)
748 Edith Byrne, Anderson—J. P. Cornforth.
1171 General Simpson, Graham, Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 14)
1090 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. N. Bhownuggria (c. l. April 7)
702 Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. April 5)
057 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1170 John Malhiniek, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Apr. 21)
1414 Knight, Watson—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. April 23)
884 Lyra, Cheever—B. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1097 Main

We regret to announce the death, at Sholapore on the 5th instant, of Captain C. C. G. Cowper, of H. M.'s 8th Regt. N. I. The deceased officer was a connection of our distinguished Puisne Judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, and had only recently returned from furlough. This casualty promotes Lieutenant G. J. Mellis to his Captaincy.

A VESSEL, name unknown, has gone on shore on the Shaw Byramgore reef. H. M. Steamer *Auckland* was yesterday ordered to coal immediately, and to proceed to her rescue.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, will be held in its Library, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 4 P. M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of the Honorable J. D. Inverarity and Dr. Hunter, who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

WE are requested to intimate that Miss and Mr. Grattan will repeat the "Lady of Lyons" by particular request on Friday evening. They expect that the success their great histrionic talents deserve will be realised in a crowded audience. We believe that a novelty in the shape of a musical Burletta, in which Miss Grattan ably figures, will likewise be produced.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening.

MARCH "Bianca" ..... *Burkhardt.*
OVERTURE "Masaniello" ..... *Auber.*
WALTZ "Isabella" ..... *Mellon.*
SELECTION "La Traviata" ..... *Verdi.*
DITTO "Der Wildschutz" ..... *Lortzing.*
QUADRILLE "Les Fête des Lilas" ... *Lamotte.*
GALOP "Burlesque" ..... *Cassidy.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

5th May 1862.

Whence received.		Max. and Min. Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 6 till 12 last night.	Calcutta	Max. 6	30	P. 20		N. W. P.
		Min. 1	21	P. 13		N. W. P.
	Madras	Max. 51	49	P. 14		W. C.
		Min. 43	39	P. 10		W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max. 2	26	P. 37		N. W. C.
		Min. 1	48	P. 17		N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max. 21	21	P. 16		E. C.
		Min. 2	57	P. 18		N. W. P.
	Madras	Max. 44	10	P. 17		W. C.
		Min. 4	40	P. 18		N. W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max. 33	33	P. 14		N. W.

H. M.'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE following matters will be brought before the Worshipful Bench, at the General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 9th day of May 1862, at 3 P. M.

1. A letter from the Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay Water Works, No. 25, dated 6th February 1862, stating for the information of the Worshipful Bench that in accordance with their desire he will act as a member of the Vehar Water Works Committee.

2. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 708, dated 10th March 1862, submitting to the Worshipful Bench, a statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 30th September 1861.

3. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 730, dated 11th March 1862, forwarding for submission to the Worshipful Bench, copies of letters from Dr. Haines, Chemical Analyser to Government, dated 31st January and 3rd March 1862, on the subject of the composition, &c. of specimen piping, submitted to him for examination.

4. A memo. by Mr. Under-Secretary Peile, No. 631, dated 15th April 1862, forwarding for the information of the Worshipful Bench, copy of a letter addressed to the Acting Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay Water Works on the subject of the appointment of Mr. F. King as Chief Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water Works.

5. A letter from the Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government No. 61, dated 16th April 1862, intimating for the information of the Worshipful Bench, the appointment by Government of Mr. F. King, Civil Engineer, to be Chief Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water Works.

6. A memo. by Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Peile, No. 709, dated 26th April 1862, forwarding for the information of the Worshipful Bench, a copy of a letter addressed by Messrs. King and Wilcox to the Officiating Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay Water Works, on the subject of taking and giving over charge of the office of the Vehar Water Works.

7. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 1233, dated 1st May 1862, requesting to be informed whether any Committee of the Worshipful Bench as ever been appointed to inspect or examine the present material state of the Dams, Mains and distributing pipes of the Vehar Water Works.

8. Contingent Bills for printing charges submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench.

9. A Notice by the Clerk of the Peace to elect a Member to serve on the Municipal Fund Finance Committee in the room of Mr. Gibbs who has proceeded to England.

10. A Notice by the clerk of the Peace to elect also a Member to serve on the Vehar Water Works Committee in the room of Col. Marriott who has proceeded to England.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

AN EUROPEAN PAYING SIX RUPEES FOR DRIVING OVER A NATIVE.—An inquest was held at the Morgue on Monday last, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, named Hussee. It appeared that at about six o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 24th ultimo, Mr. Robert Lund, a Contractor in the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. James Bapty, a timber agent to Messrs. Nicol & Co., were driving in a buggy from the Fort to Boree Bunder. Mr. Bapty held the horse's reins and was driving at a moderate pace on the proper side of the road. They observed the deceased who was passing along in the same direction at their side of the road. The groom called out "pice, pice." The other women who were with the deceased moved out of the way; but she did not. The deceased was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over her ankle. Mr. Bapty pulled up immediately and inquired regarding the injury. He then gave six Rupees to the deceased who was taken to the hospital, where she remained till Friday last, when she was taken home, and she died on Monday morning.

Verdict :—"The deceased died of the effects of an injury to the left heel; accidentally caused by the wheel of a buggy running over it."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Another inquest was held the same day at the same place, touching the death of Salay Mahomed Chunga, a boy about twelve years of age. It appears that the deceased went in company with some boys at about eleven o'clock that morning to a tank near the Jamsetjee Hospital called the "Deek Tank," for the purpose of bathing. By some means his foot slipped off the steps and he fell into the water, during the absence of the policeman who is stationed at the tank to prevent children going into the tank to bathe. An alarm was given but there was no one who could swim. After about two hours a diver was procured, and the body of the deceased was taken out cold and lifeless.

Verdict: "Accidentally drowned."

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Another inquest was held the same day at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of Rana Bhiwa, a Hindoo labourer. Sada Rama, the son of the deceased, deposed that he and the deceased had been employed at the Boree Bunder Railway Station in unloading cotton waggons. At about ten o'clock the previous morning the deceased and another man were waiting to remove bales. Witness was on the waggon. He observed that many of the men went to drink water, and thought that his father had gone with them. He threw down some bales, when several others fell. He heard an alarm raised that his father had been struck by two of the bales. Deceased was taken to the Hospital where he lingered until two o'clock the following morning. From a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Peet, it appeared that one of the vertebrae of the neck was found to be fractured, thereby causing pressure on the spinal chord, which was sufficient to account for the death.

Verdict :—"Accidentally killed by bales of cotton falling upon him."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 6th May 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE MURDER IN CHUCKLA.—*Shaik Ahmed bin Shaik Ibrahim*, was placed at the bar and charged with the wilful murder of a woman named Mamoola, on the morning of the 1st instant.

The witnesses were in attendance in this case, but the evidence of only one of them, Bunnoo, woman, was taken; which was in substance nearly the same as that taken before the Coroner.

HIS WORSHIP remanded the prisoner until (this day) Wednesday.

THEFT.—A native who gave his name as *Henry Brown*, was charged with stealing half a piece of blue flannel the property of Moosa Esau on the 3rd instant.

Prosecutor said.—I am a dealer in piece goods. On Saturday evening last at six o'clock this piece of cloth (produced) was in my shop. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a Police sepoy brought the prisoner and the flannel to me. It is worth 43 rupees.

Police sepoy No. 227 said.—On the day in question behind the Town Barracks in a lane, I saw prisoner with this blue cloth (produced) under his arm. I took it from him, he said he bought it in the Borah Bazar. I took him there. He then asked me to divide it with him, and take half. I found the owner.

Prisoner in his defence said.—That it was thrown on my person by some Parsees through enmity. I was a Parsee, but am now converted, and am a Christian; and it is through that I am charged with this offence. I am now employed on the Railway.

The hearing of the case was adjourned for the production of witnesses by the prisoner.

Subsequently a witness was called by the prisoner, who disclaimed all knowledge of him.

His WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty; and sentenced him to three months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ROBBERY BY SOLDIERS.—*James Scott* and *John Camaralla*, the two soldiers of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, were again brought up on remand from Monday on the charge of stealing a watch from a Parsee watchmaker in Medow Street.

John Gillon, Pay Serjeant of No. 2 Company of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment said.—That he knew the prisoners. Never remembered any charge of theft being brought against Scott since he had belonged to his company. Scott's character had been bad for the last 12 months.

HIS WORSHIP said that he considered that the prisoner Scott had been proved guilty of stealing the watch as it was found on him. His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for *six months* with hard labour.

As to the other prisoner, Camaralla, he was entitled to the benefit of the small doubt that existed in his case; therefore he was acquitted.

ANOTHER CHARGE.—*John Camaralla*, the prisoner in the last case who had just been acquitted, was again placed at the bar, on the charge of having in his possession a gold watch, gold chain, two charms and a gold shoulder knot, of the value of Rs. 144-8 which might reasonbly be supposed to have been stolen.

Mr. Michael Tighe, European Police Constable, stated that on Saturday evening last the prisoner was in custody on the previous charge with the prisoner just convicted, when he wanted him to send to the Regiment at Colaba for some socks and shirts for them. The prisoner at the bar said that he wanted a little box which was in a larger box at the Barracks. The prisoner pointed out to witness three keys and said that one of them was the key of the door of his room, the other the key of the large box and the small one the key of the small box. The prisoner said that he wished to have the box brought to him with the shirts. Witness proposed to wait until the next day, but the prisoner was very importunate about the little box. Witness accordingly went to the Barracks and there in company with Serjeants Gillon and Bond, went to the room occupied by the prisoner and another man. Serjeant Gillon opened the large box, and then took out the small box and opened it with the key belonging to the prisoner, when the articles now produced, viz. a gold watch, gold chain, two charms and a gold shoulder knot were taken out. Witness came back to the chowkey and asked the prisoner what the box contained. He said it contained private papers. Witness then asked him if it contained any jewellery. He said no! He was then asked if it contained a watch, he said no! Witness then took him to Mr. Fowler and asked him where he got the watch from. He said "it is mine." Afterwards he told witness that he found it on the road.

Serjeant Gillon said.—I went to the room occupied by the prisoner. I was accompanied by the last witness and Serjeant Bond. I opened the prisoner's Barrack box, with the key produced, and took out the small box; in which we found the watch, chain and other articles.

Serjeant Bond corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Mr. W. H. Dwyer, assistant to Messrs. Thornhill, the watch makers, in Medow street, stated that the watch now produced was the property of Messrs. Thornhill; and that the number of it (29915) was entered in the stock book now produced. In consequence of information which witness received he examined the stock of the shop and found that the watch was missing. It was there when they took stock in March last. Witness was certain that the watch was the same. Did not remember ever having seen the prisoner in the shop. Witness did not attend to purchasers.

Mr. Thomas Bisland, manager to the firm, said.—That he knew the prisoner. On the 5th of last month witness saw the prisoner, the prisoner Scott, who had been convicted in the last case, and another man come to their shop and wanted to look at a watch. Witness shewed them the watch in question and some other articles, when they went away without making a purchase. The watch was not missed until Monday last. Witness was quite sure that the watch produced was the same watch he shewed to the prisoner and the other men on that occasion. Scott had the best opportunity of taking it. The prisoner came again to the shop on Saturday last, with a note from Scott for Scott's medals.

The prisoner in defence said.—I claim all the things as my own except the watch. I had the watch in my possession for three months. On the 1st or 2nd of February, I came to the town in the evening and found this watch in a piece of paper. On the watch is a mark where I kicked it (there was a mark on it). I knew that it didn't belong to any soldier, so I wished to keep it as quiet as possible, for fear that they might have broken open my box. I got the other things from my father.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoner was clearly guilty of the charge, and he (the Magistrate) had no doubt whatever that either the prisoner or the other man Scott, had stolen the watch. Therefore he sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for three months. His Worship expressed his regret that he could not inflict a greater punishment on the prisoner.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—*Samuel Johnson*, seaman, was charged with assaulting Mr. John Ewing, Master of the ship *City of Agra*.

Captain Ewing, of the above ship, said.—The prisoner was ordered by me, this morning about nine o'clock, to go on to the poop for a short time daily, instead of remaining in the Forecastle, the prisoner had been sick for some time. He said that he would not go on the poop. I caught hold of him by the arm and said that he must come on the poop. The prisoner then put himself in a fighting position and put his fist in my face, as if he would strike me.

Mr. James Taylor Murdoch, chief mate of the ship said.—That he saw all that had been stated by the master. Saw the prisoner put his hand on his knife. I told the Captain to look out. A second time he put his hand on his knife when I laid hold of him.

Prisoner in defence said.—Four friends came to see me. The Captain said I was a loafer. He told me to go on to the poop. I told him that when the cold came to my bowels I had to go to the rear. He laid hold of me by the arm and I shook my fist in his face, I told him that if he used any violence I'd hit him; but I deny attempting to use my knife.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to suffer an imprisonment of six weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, suitable to his bodily state and condition.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 6th May 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Sorabjee Eduljee vs. *Hurridass Mooljee.*

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person.

THIS was an action brought to recover Rs. 124-1-7 for rent due by the defendant for ground occupied by him as a timber-yard from 6th August 1861 to 9th March 1862 at Rs. 17 per mensem, and also Rs. 75 for further rent from 10th March to 10th April 1862 at Rs. 2½ per diem. It appeared that by an agreement dated 4th July 1860, the plaintiff leased to the defendant his vacant piece of ground on the Piquet Road for a term of five years, at a monthly rent of Rs. 17. Since the defendant got possession of the ground, plaintiff had much difficulty in recovering rents from him; several actions were brought against the defendant in this Court for rents, and judgments recovered against him. Some months ago defendant filed a petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, but the plaintiff having entered an opposition, he withdrew his petition and by the order of the presiding Commissioner, he gave up the lease to the plaintiff. The lease being thus put to an end, plaintiff served the defendant with a notice on the 7th March to give up possession of the ground within two days by removing the materials of the shed he had erected thereon. Defendant, however, declined to remove the materials, and hence the claim for further rent.

Defendant admitted his liability for rent for the seven months, viz, for Rs. 124, but disputed the item of Rs. 75 on the ground that there was no necessity for him to remove the materials. He also claimed a right to deduct Rs. 45, the amount of the assessment bills which he had paid to the Collector.

His Honor said that it had been decided that where a landlord calls upon a tenant for ground rent, the latter may deduct the amount of the assessment he might have paid on behalf of the landlord.

Plaintiff consented to the deduction, saying he was ready to pay the bills if they had been presented to him in his name, instead of that of the defendant.

With regard to the disputed item of Rs. 75, defendant urged that he did not consider himself liable to remove the materials, until he was paid Rs. 800 the amount agreed upon in the lease to be paid by the plaintiff for the building. He considered the lease to be still in force and expressed his readiness to remain in possession of the ground.

His Honor told the defendant that the lease was at an end on the day he gave it up to the plaintiff and that he had no right to remain on the ground. Notice had been given to the defendant that if he remained in possession, Rs. 2½ per day would be charged. As defendant remained in possession notwithstanding that notice he would have to pay the Rs. 75. His Honor advised the defendant to remove the materials, otherwise he would render himself liable for further rent. Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, less Rs. 45 allowed as set-off against his demand.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

POONA, *May 5th.*

A numerously attended meeting took place on Saturday evening at the Masonic Hall, under the Presidency of W. Knight, Esq. of the P. W. D. for the purpose of forming a General Library and Book Club in Poona. Three fair ladies graced the meeting with their presence and evinced a great interest in the proceedings, and the Chairman as a gallant Knight did not belie his name but thanked them at the conclusion most courteously for their attendance. The proposition for the establishment of the institution received tangible support in the shape of donations to the amount of nearly Rs. 200 subscribed in the room, and it was agreed to solicit the assistance of Government; and considering the commendable purpose which the Library is intended to fulfil, it is well worthy the support of the authorities.

Three Warrant-Officers of the Artillery having been promoted to Quarter Masters, they were invited to an entertainment on Friday last by the non-Commissioned Officers of their old Corps at Kirkee. Messrs. New and Parker, two of the newly made officers attended, but the third, for some reason best known to himself, refused to accept the hospitality of older *soldiers* than himself, and who are, if not better, at least as well fitted for his post as himself. Perhaps, however, his millinery business destained him. At the entertainment a most cordial address was presented to Mr. New, and the pleasing intimation made to him that his old comrades had transmitted by the last Mail from London Rs. 300 for the purchase of one of McCabe's gold watches for his acceptance. Such a testimony to the good fellowship existing between brothers-in-arms must be highly gratifying to the friends of that noble old regiment, the Bombay Artillery. The evening was most delightfully spent, enlivened with the strains of the Band which discoursed sweet music, kept time to by the lightly tripping feet of the fair of the Kirkee Station. We were happy to observe among the guests the jolly face of our old friend of the Sungum Coach Factory.

Lady Frere arrived at Dapoorie en route for Mahableshwar yesterday morning. Her passage by the rail detained the train. This little inconvenience, however, is gladly put up with; and every one welcomes her. It is a long time since Poona has been graced with the presence of the lady of a Governor, and we are happy to hear Her Ladyship intends to contribute to the gaiety of the coming season by a series of festivities amidst the scenes where her husband reigns and where erst her father ruled.

The season is very dull this year at Mahableshwar. Lots of houses to let, and all the Milliners are grumbling; one indeed has already returned, disgusted with the lack of business.

People are not very well satisfied with Sir Bartle Frere's speech at the university convocation so fully reported in the *Gazette*. It is thought he might have alluded incidentally in some way or other, to the superiority in intellect that the christian faith gives to its professor over heathens.

A most interesting lecture was delivered to the officers and men of the 95th, the other evening by Lieut. Chappel of that regiment. The subject was the "Higher Orders of Creation," and though it might seem to have been an abstruse one for soldiers, the gallant lecturer was listened to throughout with deep attention and several times greeted with rapturous applause.

The weather still continues dry and hot. The mangoe showers keep off, and as is usually the case then, the fruit season is very backward. Bus.

P. S.—It is currently reported that another disgraceful case like that which occurred some time ago at Kirkee will shortly come before the Supreme Court, when the injured husband returns from England. Such a denouument to evening walkers in the Botanical Garden it is said is to occur. The regiment to which the gallant Lothario belongs is not this time stationed at Kirkee, but in the Poona Cantonment.

More of this in my next. H. G. P.

LAHORE, *April 29th* 1862.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* has of late been publishing a series of very able articles on the subject of Railways and Canals in the Punjaub and in Sind. I observe that these have already attracted your attention and that you have in one of your leading articles, given a *resumé* of its dissertations on the subject of comprehensive irrigation. It has since propounded the idea of a still-water canal which will connect Lahore with the Sutlej at Ferozepore with the view of enabling the steam vessels now started by the Oriental Inland Steam Company between Kurrachee and Ferozepore to come on to Lahore to discharge their cargoes, thereby making Lahore the great distributing centre for the North West. This canal would cross two branches of the Baree Doab canal one of which runs near Umritsar; so that by its instrumentality Umritsar and all the districts traversed by the various lines of the Baree Doab canal would be brought within easy and unbroken communication with the sea. On the subject of Railways the views expressed by the *Lahore Chronicle* are very decided. No one has been able to shew that they are in any way erroneous, and they certainly are the views of the best informed persons here. These views may be briefly summarized as follows:—

That railways though most valuable instruments of intercommunication *where there is traffic to support them* are not in every case the most proper expedients for amending internal communications; that where cheap goods have to be carried through long distances, water conveyance *alone* will enable the transport to be effected at a sufficiently cheap rate to make the trade remunerative and permanent; and that the water transport will be afforded by rivers and canals. That in Sind and the Punjaub the population is too poor and the traffic in articles capable of paying railway rates is too small to enable railways to pay; that the Sind railway now opened about a year does not pay, and that the line from Mooltan to Lahore which traverses a jungle cannot be expected to return its expenses. That such schemes as they must bring heavy loss ought not to be multiplied, and that to supply means of conveyance for mails and passengers steam engines running on the common roads at a rate of fifteen miles an hour should be employed. The Kunher roads of the North West it is stated are nearly as smooth as railways and there is no difficulty in running such engines upon them night and day at this rate of speed. These views are all fully approved by the public intelligence here, and some attempts at computation which have been made by the railway officers have been such manifest failures and have been so clearly shewn to be such by the *Chronicle* in its rejoinders, that all further attempts in this direction have had to be abandoned and the public mind in this region is unanimous about the matter. Here indeed the facts are so notorious that they cannot be concealed, and the platitudes which suffice for the latitude of London would only create laughter in Lahore. Here we have too much of the boulder to be easily gulled.

The foundation stone of the Lawrence Hall was laid last evening by Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub. Our respected Lieutenant Gover[illegible] now at Murree, [illegible] not aid it is to [illegible] officials [illegible] pioneer [illegible]

hills during the hot season. They would retain their energies better there and get through more work though: in these respects the official's here are a pattern to the rest of India. They exhibit a large amount of good sense and good feeling in their dealings with the non-official community, they are deligent and businesslike in the performance of their duties, and do not reveal a single shred of red tape. What a contrast to Bombay!

The intimations of the *Delhi Gazette* relative to the designs of Persia upon Herat and respecting the state of affairs in Affghanistan have excited a good deal of attention throughout India. But the *Lahore Chronicle* states that the Cabool correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* was at one time *their* correspondent, and that they had to dismiss him for romancing. The *Chronicle* also says that the so-called letters from Cabool were manufactured in the Punjaub, but it acquits the respectable editor of the *Delhi Gazette* of all complicity in the matter.

POONA.

IT will be perceived from the General Orders and Government notifications that a considerable number of retirements and other changes are announced in the last number of the *Government Gazette*. We were correct, it will be observed, in our announcement that Major Merewether would be the Acting Military Secretary to Government. He is a very able officer, and as his merits are well known to Sir Bartle Frere, we daresay the selection will be a happy one. He is a frontier man, and his experience will be especially advantageous at a time like the present, when it seems to be the general impression that a foreign war is almost inevitable. We have also heard that Major Ewan Grant, of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, is, we hear, to be the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. From the Army List, we learn that he served with the Bombay Column of the Army of the Indus, and was present at the battle of Nufuk, 1840; was second in command with the Camel Baggage Corps under Sir Charles Napier; was ordered to Bawulpore in 1845; served with the Bombay Column of the Army of the Punjaub in 1848-49, including the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Seikh army, for which he wears a medal and two clasps. He also served in Turkey and the Crimea, for which he also wears a medal. Finally he served with the Persian Expeditionary Force, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra, and the pursuit of the Persian army—the decoration of a medal having also been awarded him on this occasion.—*Herald, May 5.*

LAST evening we were favored with a reading from the "Pickwick Papers," by the Reverend Mr. Gell, Captain Knight in the chair. The assembly was held in the Library, which was crowded almost to excess. It would be presumptuous in me to offer any remarks on Mr. Gell's style of reading; indeed the good folks at Poona are already well acquainted with Mr. Gell's admirable powers of recitation. All I can add is that his audience were convulsed with laughter, and especially in the scene where the unfortunate Pickwick finds himself, after being previously duped by "Alfred Jingle, Esq.," at eleven o'clock P. M., in the garden of the celebrated Mrs. Tomkins, of boarding school notoriety. During the course of the evening Mr. Gell was invited for a short interval by a gentleman, (I think a Mr. Prichard,) who kindly oblidged us by reading a couple of selections from "Southey." If I remember rightly, the subjects were well chosen, and drew forth applause; the only drawback was, his low tone of voice; but I should imagine that proceeded rather from debility than from either a want of confidence, or intellectual ability—the gentleman appearing to me at least in a delicate state of health. I must not occupy too much of your space, and will conclude—trusting we have not heard the first and last reading, but that we may, as promised, very shortly have a re-union.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE learn by telegram that the rebel Rao Sahib, the brother of the Nana, has been arrested at Jummoo by the Maharajah Runbeer Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, and by him handed over to the Government of the Punjab.—*Englishman, April* 26.

WE regret extremely to have to record the sudden death of Gray Campbell Chalmers, Esquire, Manager of the Central Bank of Western India. Mr. Chalmers, who was only thirty-five years old, died last night after a few hours illness, and will be buried this evening in the Scotch Burial Ground at ½ past five o'clock.—*Id.*

WE have much pleasure in stating, for the information of the large number of officers so anxiously concerned in the matter, that the postings to the new line regiments arranged and approved by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, have gone up to the government; and as we cannot conceive how they can require any change or further reference by the Governor General in Council, we expect that the natural impatience of those who are likely to compose the new lists will be gratified in an early *Gazette*. Simple as it may appear to prepare the lists in question, we can assure those who assume it's facility, that what we announce in a few lines, as complete, it has taken much time and application to accomplish.—*Englishman, April* 28.

WE are happy to find that Lord Elgin is inaugurating his Viceroyalty by a crusade against the abuses of the "letter and despatch" franking system. It was with much satisfaction we have heard that he has strictly prohibited all unofficial lengthy correspondence, and has desired that whatever it may be requisite to report to government shall be conveyed in the fewest possible words. If his Lordship will direct each officer having occasion to enter on a correspondence after writing his letter to condense the contents in the form of a docket on the back, and then forward a transcript of the latter in lieu of the letter he will speedily cause a considerable reduction in the bulk of the correspondence which now passes through the post office. In a short time each officer will learn to condense his reports, &c., into the smallest possible form; for as he will be obliged to do so after writing his letter, he will think it as well to dispense with the letter, and condense his thoughts or imagination as the case may be. If Lord Elgin succeeds in reducing the present bulk of official correspondence he will indeed prove himself a public benefactor and in no small degree a financial economist.—*Id.*

WE publish in our local columns a petition presented to the Chief Justice a few days ago by a number of Parsee gentlemen, headed by Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., who is Honorary Magistrate and grand juryman; and with it the answer of Sir Barnes Peacock, which enhances the favor he had obtained for the petitioners, by the kind and considerate language in which it is announced. In the Bengal Jails a Brahmin convict is never deprived of his sacred thread, but is permitted to wear it under his prison dress; and a similar rule prevails in the Bombay Jails, where the Parsee convict is allowed to retain the *sudra* and *kusti*. The rigour of the English law is always tempered with mercy; the convict on the scaffold is attended by the minister of his religion, and if a Christian, his cell will be provided with the sacred Scriptures. To deprive a Brahmin or Parsee of the emblem of his faith, without which he cannot offer up his devotions, is to inflict what the petitioners rightly described to be "a moral aggravation of his punishment." The present case will no doubt prevent in future and similar occurrence; for, in the words of the Chief Justice, "the mistake has arisen from the ignorance of the prisoners of Parsee usages, few, if any, of that denomination having been sentenced to imprisonment in the Calcutta House of Correction,"—*Id.*

THE Hero of 132 Fights, and Historian on Indian Topics, (with his 22 years experience in India) most respectfully begs to inform the public that he is preparing for the long fulfilment of his promises to the public—the issue of a weekly Journal, which he hopes will be completed by the 1st week of May next, a journal to be called, *The Exalted Star of India*. In square it will be that of the well known *Friend of India*, but in 8 pages (only) of Local and information from throughout India in fact the Globe.

The Exalted Star of India will be open to correspondents from all parts. But its Editor requests that all those who may *contribute will authenticate* any facts or grievances that may be forwarded otherwise publication will be inadmissable.

The Editor also requests to inform the Public, that no personality or slanderous matter will be attended to, and on no account untruths of any Lady or Gentleman, of either European or Native caste will be eligible; on the contrary, it will be consigned to the Hero's rubbish basket.

If any person or persons should not find himself fairly dealt with on the trust put in other Journals are as welcome as the flowers of May (the anniversary of the paper) to admission in *The Exalted Star of India*.

The Editor of which flatters himself in claiming the honor of his being the best Secretariat, without exception in all India, coupled with near ½ of a century's residence and experience both in Government Houses, the Hills, the Plains, the Palaces and Barracks, yes, through fire, smoke and water *I bee japurs* through carnage, billions of the enemies canon and bullets. He has been tried and well tested in all the accomplishments required in a Soldier or Statesman, and as the Public say "we don't see why the Hero should not try to wield his gray goose quill as he did his sword."

The Editor's experience is not merely confined to the *Reporter's desk of the Small Causs Court* or to that of Hare Street, Calcutta, on the contrary he has traversed the length and breadth of India. He has conversed with the nobleman as well as the beggar.

The above charges are simply nothing, yes, literally nothing, and as soon as he *gets above water*, his Journal will be increased in size, but the charges will remain as laid down. On starting no paper will be issued without the advance, so as to enable the Hero to arrange its setting up.

The 1000 subscribers to his Book will have the goodness to say two or three prayers daily for the Hero's speedy success, as in due course the Book will be published; the cause of the past delay is owing to his 1500 pages of manuscripts being *robbed*, the particulars of which are also known to the Solicitors of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Calcutta; in the mean time the author is busily engaged in copying from that of the original. The public must be aware long ere this that the Hero is not the *chicken* to give into despondency, and his vigour is now doubled, knowing that India have in Lord Elgin a *Soldier* as well a father, may His Excellency continue to gain an abundance of other laurels with absolute sway.

All communications accompanied with remittances, must be addressed post paid to the Editor of *The Exalted Star of India* or order.

Exalted Star of India Office, Emperor Street, Chandernagore, 1st April 1862.

DERAJAT.

WE learn from Derajat that some of our sowars stationed at the Turkmanee post have had a severe skirmish with a marauding party of the Sheoranee tribe, who descended from the hills in the vicinity in quest of plunder. It appears that our sowars had received some notice of the contemplated attack, and had consequently kept a good look out, and their horses ready saddled and accoutred; and that, consequently, when the Sheoranees advanced upon the post, though the night was dark, the signal of their approach was given, and the guard turning out, a hand-to-hand fight ensued which lasted for some minutes, our men behaving with great spirit and energy. Although none of the enemy were left behind or captured, it is certain that some severe wounds were inflicted upon the marauders, from the report of the villagers who saw them retreating in a very discomfited condition.—*Englishman, April* 25.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

PORT LOUIS, *4th April* 1862.—The P. & O. Steamer *Nepaul* arrived on the morning of the 28th ult. This vessel generally punctual to the contract time kept us three days in suspense, and it is not improbable that these repeated delays of our mails will give rise to a complaint from the Chamber of Commerce.

WERE it not for the cholera which has not yet left the colony our report would be very satisfactory. The weather has continued favorable for the coming crop though rain is wanted; all chance of a hurricane is now past: the plantations generally are advanced and promise well: sugar making will be commenced early and unless some unforeseen event takes place the crop will be little short of 150,000 tons. These prospects have given confidence to trade, which has been more animated in business and planters have found no difficulty in obtaining the means of keeping their estates in full cultivation.

A few months ago great fears were entertained that the *entre-coupe* would be one of extreme difficulty and that the necessary advances required for estates would not be procurable owing to the large amount of capital locked up last year by the deficiency in the crop. We can now say it is principally due to the Oriental Bank that these difficulties have been obviated and the required assistance obtained; not only have many planters profited individually but a great general benefit has been afforded. Without this timely aid, which has been given under every possible security, the position of affairs would have been disastrous and a considerable amount of capital must have been sacrificed. The estates that have received assistance profiting from a favorable season will double their production at a comparatively trifling outlay and we go so far as to say that in some instances estates must have been abandoned without the decision of the establishment we have named. Creditors seeing the owners of estates without the means of continuing their cultivation would have taken legal measures to secure their rights and obtain payment of their claims and the ruin of the proprietors would have been inevitable. As it is, although creditors have given a priority to the parties who advance the funds given, the value of the estate is maintained if not enhanced and the claims of the creditors rendered more secure. We need not add anything further to establish the real benefit conferred on commerce and agriculture by this support of the Oriental Bank, and this establishment will raise its reputation in the eyes of the public as well as derive a little profit from its liberality. The Mercantile Bank has remained far behind the Oriental in this respect, its operations being comparatively limited.

The continued presence of the Cholera has seriously affected the retail trade during the past three months and we hear of well-founded complaints in this direction. Its disappearance would cause a favorable change especially as the winter season is approaching and it is now time to hope for a cessation of this terrible disease, which if it has not been so deadly during the past as in the previous month has, by the fluctuations of the mortality, kept the public in a state of continual uneasiness. On one day the deaths are reduced to 4 and on the next three times that number are reported as the victims of this disease.

The shipments of the present crop exceed 100,000 tons and there remain about 10,000 to be shipped. The Australian colonies have taken a much larger quantity than last year and promise to increase their demand. By the latest news from that part of the world the prices were high and shipments were realizing fair profits. The additional tax on Sugar in France will we fear check consumption, but it is satisfactory to see that in other parts of Europe there is an increase. If there is no material decline in prices the expected crop will in some measure replace the deficiency of last and do much to restore prosperity to the colony.

We have said nothing of the *Borer* and the disease in the cane. The vegetation has been so rapid lately that there is little appearance of one or the other. Occasional patches of diseased cane are to be seen but if it does not extend further little harm will be done to the plantations at present in the ground. The Chairman of Agriculture has had its attention called to the necessity of introducing canes for planting from other countries instead of planting the same canes in the same ground from year to year. Steps have been taken to obtain plants from Madagascar, Mexico, Egypt, India, Java, Otaiti, New Caledonia and Spain. A request has also been made to the Government to have a portion of the Botanical Gardens set apart for the propagation of new species of cane. We have confidence in the good effects of this change of plant, but we are still of opinion that the best way of of making the soil permanently productive is by cultivating plants of a different species as in Europe. The Borer is not very appirent at present though on every estate there are canes of a certain height. The ravages of this insect generally take place when the season is more advanced, but the general opinion is that it will be be less prevalent than last year.

Our last Overland must have left some doubt as to the continuation of the Railway works. We are happy to announce that after much discussion all is now going on smoothly. It will be remembered that the Governor, annoyed at the allusions made as to the part taken by the Government in the Railway question, and indignant to find that it was accused of forcing the Railway on the colony for strategical purposes, referred the whole question to a Committee of the inofficial members of Council, that they might examine whether there were reasons for discontinuing the works commenced, and indemifying the contractors. The Committee met their first and only meeting were equally decided as to whether the Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce and the inhabitants of the districts should be appealed to for their opinion. The Governor was asked whether such an appeal could be made, and the Governor recommended the Committee to pause in this irregular manner of proceeding and in the meantime there was an active discussion in the newspapers, and the question of Railways or no Railways absorbed public attention. A large number of planters at Flacq, Moka, and Plaines Wilhems signed petitions against Railways which in their opinion would ruin the colony. On the 14th instant the Legislative Council met, and a second Minute from the Governor was read in which His Excellency says his first Minute was not thoroughly understood by the Committee, and that the deliberate acts of a Legislative body were not to be set aside by any expression of opinion beyond the Council. The question the Committee had to decide was whether any changes had lately taken place in the circumstances and conditions of the colony to justify a change of opinion on the subject of Railways, and whether it would be better to renounce the contract and indemnify the contractors. His Excellency added that he saw no reasons for the apprehensions lately expressed, and that the prospects of the colony were as bright now as when Railways were contracted for. He left it to the Council to decide whether it was necessary for the Committee to go further into the question. A long and interesting debate followed which we give *in extenso* in another part of our present number. The Council concluded by voting for a continuation of the Railways, two members only, Messrs. Antelme and Montocchio, voting against the resolution. Since then the subject has been dropped and the works are proceeding. Labourers ar

But the most curious part of the present German unity is that, though every one of the thirty Sovereigns is eager to keep his place, and, if possible, to augment his private budget, not one of them shows any marked desire to increase his political power at the expense of his sovereign neighbours and cousins. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, indeed, has been taunted with aspiring to a "kingdom of East Gotha;" but has given a flagrant denial to the accusation by undertaking a trip to Central Africa in search of live elephants and dead philosophers. The desire to "annex" is equally repudiated, and seemingly in good faith, by the rest of the German Princes, including the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. Two causes may be assigned for this want of ambition under extraordinary circumstances—the close family alliances of all the Sovereigns, and the conspicuous physical and mental weakness of every one of the leading Princes. The latter is the consequence of the former, and probably the chief cause of the princely apathy. Two centuries of cousin-marriages, though they have gone far to strengthen the dynastic interest in Germany and in Europe, have otherwise not done much good to the great family of Teutonic sovereigns. The race is unquestionably on the decline; and with many of the individuals it is merely a question between *amentia* and *dementia*. The late Emperor of Austria (still living) devoted his reign to catching flies and spiders, and counting the hackney-coaches which passed the gate of the Imperial Hofburg. The rightful successor was made to resign the purple on account of open madness. The late King of Prussia died a lunatic. The ex-King of Bavaria and the King of Saxony suffer under what is called "dancing hypochondria;" and ex-Duke Charles of Brunswick was driven from the throne by his own subjects as a declared maniac. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel acts like a madman if he is not one; and the Prince of Hesse-Phillipsthal has been declared such. The list of mentally incapacitated sovereigns is a long and doleful one, and scarcely less so the catalogue of physical infirmities. Whole families are dying out, and others are reduced to a few members. The throne of Denmark-Holstein is without direct heirs: the crown of Bavarian Greece is in the market; the sovereignty of the Saxon kingdom is dependent on a single head, and the ancient princely family of Brunswick is surviving only in one individual, the last of a numerous race. The only members of the great royal class who are blest with a healthy and numerous progeny are the petty Princes of Germany, such as the rulers of Lichtenstein and Reuss, before mentioned, who seem to have thriven by alliances with the lower nobility. According to strict princely law, as laid down in the dreadful Gotha Almanac, such alliances are not legitimate, but morganatic. It appears, however, that in not a few instances the breach of faith has ever been overlooked, the sinners being such very small fry. So it happens that many a poor and blooming Fraulein has entered the sacred circle of pale royalty, bringing new life into the fast-decaying genealogical tree. This is the most hopeful part of the *Almanach de Gotha*. It is pleasant to read that the most Serene Highness Julius Peter Herman Augustus Leopold, Sovereign Prince of Lippe-Biesterfeld, married himself on the 30th of April, 1838, with simple Adelheid of Castell: more pleasant still to be made acquainted with the fact, that his Serene Highness has already ten prospective successors to the throne, the junior candidate having made his appearance as recently as the 19th of June, 1861. Here is hope indeed, unpleasant though the aspect may be to the fanatic lovers of German unity.

From whatever side it is contemplated, the riddle of Teutonic union seems far from its solution; much farther than the ideal of a united Italy. Nevertheless, as it is doubted by but few Italians that their country will rejoice in the long-desired unity before many years are past, so there are scarcely any Germans who do not earnestly believe that before long a Kaiser will sit again on the old throne at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and a Parliament of the nation will supersede the two sorry Chambers of the Confederation. Public feeling very likely will prove right in the end, as it mostly does; though in what way is difficult to tell. The Germans themselves, it is clear, do not know it as yet: no more than the Italians knew their road to unity five years ago. But the latter event having been, to a great extent, accomplished, the former must take place almost as a matter of course. The wave of international life cannot be stayed by diplomatic manœuvres or dynastic schemes. With an Imperial France at the one side, a compact Italy on the other, and a gigantic Russia on the third, Germany has no choice. She must either unite or perish. Poland points the lesson.

LITERATURE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

(From the London Athenæum.)

History of the University of Edinburgh, from its Foundation. By Andrew Dalzel, Professor of Greek in the University. With a Memoir of the Author. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

The author of this 'History' is no other than that once-famous "Mr. Dalzel" to whom Richard. Porson, the irate monarch of Greek, sent a celebrated epistle full of cutting politeness, "as a trifling token of my esteem." The goodnatured Edinburgh Professor, who was not so well acquainted with the delicate metres of the Greek drama as one of his fellows, got Dr. Tate, of the Grammar School, Richmond, Yorkshire, to prefix a condensed dissertation on this subject to the edition of Œdipus then being brought out in the 'Collectanea' by Dalzel in Edinburgh. The Greek metres, always a rather thorny theme, were then rendered doubly so by one or two accidental circumstances. Porson proclaimed that his canons of the Grecian numbers could alone solve all rational difficulties in the Choruses and in Pindar. Gottfried Hermann, a young German of twenty, in a book expressly written on the subject, took the liberty of denying this, and of attacking the mighty Greek in the most secure stronghold. One can readily imagine the wrath that took possession of the great mind when it was announced that a fellow of his University—for Tate was such—had had the audacity to "steal his thunders." Poor *Talius noster* no doubt trembled in his shoes, and Prof. Dalzel was pale for fear. At length the thunder-cloud burst, the sky cleared, and fine weather set in between Cambridge and Edinburgh. Those who have met Porson's pungent epigram on the German scholar, consisting of a syllogism with the conclusion suppressed, will no doubt pardon its insertions, as these really good witticisms do not turn up every day:—

> The Germans in Greek
> Are sadly to seek;
> Not five in five score,
> But ninety-five more
> All, save only Hermann—
> And Hermann's a German.

Andrew Dalzel, whose biography is here written by Mr. Cosmo Innes, Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh—whose name is already favourably known to the public by some able works on early Scottish history,—was a bland, genial man, of the gentlest manners and of the most amiable disposition. If raised to this book is an excellent portrait. Dalzel by Sir Henry Raeburn, which confirms in the most minute details the traditions of him which still linger in Edinburgh society. Intellectual mediocrity is stamped all over his countenance: but there is an exceedingly agreeable geniality in the benignant face of good old man, which lifts it up from the dullness of commonplace, and gives it a sweetness, and even a charm, altogether peculiar. In his own family he was beloved almost to idolatry. He had nothing of that clearness of judgment and vigour of will which lend energy to a man's style and picturesqueness to his delineations. Like nearly all men eminent for their classical attainments in England, bent in his letters and in his more studied discourses, presents great carelessness of diction, and often confusion of ideas and expression. He was neither imaginative nor fanciful, and, of course, had no enjoyment, no appreciation, of the beautiful, whether in nature or in art. But he was simple and unaffected, modest and amiable. His students and his class were the great object of his regards, and to see the one happy and the other progressive was the pleasure of his life. In his hands, accordingly, the Greek Chair in Edinburgh was elevated from being the mere schoolmaster's rostrum to a living fountain, whence flowed in abundant streams, not only accurate knowledge of the language of Greece, but enthusiasm for its study all over Scotland. The attendance on his class was doubled in a few years. With his narrow predecessor it was counted a heinous thing to teach even the simplest rudiments of that tongue in the High School of Edinburgh, even when so great a man as Alexander Adam was to conduct it, because forsooth his orders were to teach Latin only. The consequence was that the students of this University about the middle of last century counted themselves happy if they got passed through their classes with the veriest smattering of the language, often consisting of little more than the alphabet: and it will hardly now-a-days be believed that with this stock of accomplishment in Greek they passed the divinity hall or obtained a degree. Greek was obviously, in Monro's language, "going fast down hill," if ever had stood very high; and Prof. Dalzel, when he got, or rather *bought*—for he paid Young 300*l.* as a retiring *solatium*—the Chair, resolved to improve the teaching of this immortal language, and place it, if possible, on the most satisfactory vantage-ground of University education. Accordingly, throughout the whole of the first volume, which is occupied with the Memoir, if we have not the most brilliant displays of the Greek teacher's genius or the most apt exemplifications of his manners, we have, at least, what may, in some measure, atone for the absence of distinguished ability on the part of Dalzel, all manner of correspondences from all manner of scholars, English, Irish and European, hortative of the enthusiastic teacher and of the indefatigable scholar of Edinburgh. The great Heyne of Göttingen, then an old Trojan of some seventy-six winters, writes enthusiastically to "*Andreæ Dalzel, viro eruditissimo, optimo, amantissimo*," his unfeigned respect and approval, which modest Dalzel answers in due course in the autumn of 1804, thanking him for his gift of his edition of the Iliad, which he hails as *egregium opus*! Then the great Porson sluggishly unsheaths his Damascene blade, but behold him that the Edinburgh Professor is too good a man to tempt it from its scabbard, and is content to draw his lancet, keen and so quick, so scarcastic and withal so kind, and uses it, with all his accustomed skill, in his famous letter from 5, Essex Court, an epigram from which has just been quoted. Dr. Matthew Raine, of the Charter House, the friend of Porson, the best school-master of his day, and a scholar of the genuine stamps comes forward with his valuable counsel and assistance. He designates Dalzel's two *Collectaneæ*, or collection of Greek prose and poetry for the use of students, as "the two best books for the initiation of boys into the Greek language which are anywhere to be found." There are likewise a good number of characteristic letters from the youthful Thomas Young, who became eminent, and even distinguished, in nearly as many walks of study as Aristotle—a physician, a mathematician, a natural philosopher and a philologist! Then there is the versatile Charles Bottiger, of Weimar, who writes English almost like a native, and sends endless gossip and chit-chat, from Mrs. Bottiger and her small charge to extensive intelligence of the Leipzig fairs and fat German tomes, of what Heyne and Hermann are doing, and in rare cases even of Wieland, of Herder, and of a certain "Mr. Goethe," unknown to fame. He even offers his cricitism to Dalzel on a certain article that had just appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, too hostile, as Bottiger thinks to Dugald Macpherson, recently deceased; but Dalzel, in his own quiet manner, replies to Bottiger, that Macpherson was not quite the man that his German friends esteemed him. Bottiger, with certain shakes of the head doubtless, says, in French, "*Mais c'est un Anglais qui juge l'Ecossais.*" And in this wise the matter ends.

One great source of the gentlemanly ease and politeness of character which the Lanlithgowshire farmer's son displayed to all who came in contact with him (if indeed anything was required to confer a due sense of personal taste and breeding on the grandson of "the Lady" of Linnshmill) was the fact of his being early associated with the sons of the Earl of Lauderdale as their tutor. With these lads he remained long after he became Professor, accompanied them to Oxford, and was on the most intimate terms of friendship with the family till the end of his life. He listens with quite paternal fondness to the narrative of the reception of Lord Maitland, the Earl of Lauderdale's eldest son, on his first appearance in Parliament, and receives with glowing affection the honourable tribute paid to the youngest—evidently the great Edmund Burke, because his pupil was among the number. The same evening likewise witnessed the maiden speech of young William Pitt. The narrator on this occasion was Bob Liston, his oldest and best friend, who from being a student of great promise had betaken himself to diplomacy, and ultimately had conducted the honour of Knighthood. The friendship of these two youths, who had been bosom companions from infancy to old age, runs through this volume like a thread of gold, rendering brilliant whatever lies near it. "My dear Andrew" writes to "My dear Bob" all the Edinburgh gossip to the court of Spain, or of Constantinople; and "My dear Bob" duly replies, with luminous accounts of the bright atmosphere, the elegant manners and the gay residences of those Southern towns. While in Oxford, Dalzel had the good fortune to become acquainted with Thomas Warton, who subsequently sends him intelligence from Trinity College, bearing date the 31st of December, 1776. He says, "only one-half of my second volume of 'The History of English Poetry' is yet finished for the press, but I have just written a small volume of my Poems, which will be published in February or before it." Dalzel did not form the highest opinion of the learning and discipline of Oxford during his day. "Dissipation, idleness, drinking and gambling" were to be learnt there then, he tells us, as well as science and literature. He sends his friend intelligence of the progress of Robertson's America, of Gibbon's work, of Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' and of the death of Hume in 1776, and hazards a criticism of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' then recently published. Here is a curious letter, which Mr. Innes believes to be new to the public, from this same Edward Gibbon to Adam Ferguson, one of Dalzel's brother Professors, regarding the 'Wealth of Nations.' He writes from Bentinck Street, April the 1st, 1778:—

"Dear Sir,—I shall not pretend to deny that your approbation and that of your literary friends at Edinburgh has given me very great pleasure. I am not proud enough to be above vanity, and I have always looked up with the most sincere respect towards the northern part of our island, whither taste and philosophy seemed to have retired from the smoke and hurry of this immense capital. Your opinion and judgment in particular I would wish to cultivate, and am pleased from some passages, in your letter that you are engaged in a work which I am convinced will stand in the same proportion to my imperfect essay, as the Roman Republic may be conceived to have done if compared with the lower ages of the declining Empire. What an excellent work is that with which our common friend, Mr. Adam Smith, has enriched the public!—an extensive science in a single book and the most profound ideas expressed in the most perspicuous language. He proposes visiting you very soon, and I find that he means to assert his most strenuous endeavours to persuade Mr. Hume to return with him to town. I am sorry to hear that the health and spirits of that truly great man are in less favourable state than his friends could wish, and I am sure that you will join your efforts in convincing him of the benefits of exercise, dissipation and change of air. If I were not afraid of being too troublesome, I would desire you to inform me by a line of the particulars of his present condition, as well as of his intentions.—I am, dear Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, E. Gibbon."

Poor Hume came to London to consult Sir John Pringle, but died during the same year. Among a great mass of gossip, which has been made sufficiently public already by such works as those of Dr. Alexander Carlyle and Dr. Somerville, not to speak of the 'Memorials' of Lord Cockburn, we alight on this notice of Dugald Stewart, which certain distinguished pupils of his will read with interest. Stewart, it will be recollected, was at this time teaching mathematics in the Edinburgh University. Here is his first attempt at moral philosophy:—

"Dugald Stewart is teaching in Ferguson's room, by appointment of the Town-Council, and is making a wonderful figure, although he undertook the office at eight days' notice. The great fluency and distinctness with which he speaks, and the extent of his knowledge upon the different subjects of the course, are amazing. He speaks from Ferguson's 'Institutes,'—as the scheme was, in case he should continue during the session, that Mr. Stewart should give up the chair to him, and allow him to follow the course himself. The students even like him better than Ferguson."

This was written on the 16th of February, 1779, from Dalzel to Liston. There is another letter, which we must quote also, from Dalzel to Liston, respecting Edmund Burke, who had recently been elected Rector of the Glasgow University, from which place he had just returned. We presume the information will be new to Mr. Macknight and to Sir James Prior:—

"Edinburgh College, April 20, 1784.—Edinburgh, as well as Glasgow, greatly exceeded his [Burke's] expectation. He has a fluency of expression and a luxuriance of imagination that are delightful. He was much pleased with Dugald Stewart and me for accompanying him to Glasgow. [Adam] Smith and Dugald Stewart and I had more of his company than anybody in this country: we got a vast deal of political anecdote from him, and fine pictures of political characters, both dead and living. * * Smith told him, in two years things would surely come about again. He says Burke, 'I have already been in a minority nineteen years, and it will surely be high time for me to be then in my majority.' He plays charmingly with such ideas as these."

There is a passing glimpse of Burns, who had recently come upon Edinburgh, redolent of the soil, and with the eternal music of the hills fluttering in every nerve of him, who conducted himself in these parlous times with all that "haughty modesty" for which Mr. Carlyle long ago gave him credit. Poor Gilbert Stuart has left his *London Magazine*, his Burton beer and his punch, and has gone home to Edinburgh to die of dropsy.

The best testimony in favour of Dalzel and his teaching given in this volume is that of Lord Cockburn. It bears all the marks of being an accurate likeness, by a man who had eyes to see as well as a hand to delineate whoever and whatever came before him. It is the best piece of word-painting in the book. The "low, soft, artless" voice of the Professor is perfect. Here it is:—

Andrew Dalzel, the author of 'Collectanea Græca' and other academical books, taught my next class—the Greek. At the mere teaching of a language to boys, he was ineffective. How is it possible for the elements, including the very letters, of a language to be taught to to one hundred boys at once, by a single lecturing professor? To the lads who, like me—to whom the very alphabet was new—required positive teaching, the class was utterly useless. Nevertheless, though not a good schoolmaster, it is a duty and delight to record Dalzel's value as a general exciter of boys' minds. Dugald Stewart alone excepted, he did me more good than all the other instructors I had. Mild, affectional, simple, an absolute enthusiast about learning—particularly classical, and especially Greek—with an innocence of soul and of manner which imparted an air of honest kindliness to whatever he said or did, and a slow, soft, formal voice, he was a great favourite with all boys and all good men. Never was a voyager out in quest of new islands more delighted in finding one than he was in discovering any good quality in any humble youth. His lectures are an example of the difference between discourses meant to be spoken to boys and those intended to be read by men. Yet our hearts bore witness how well they were conceived, at least as to read them, for moving youths. He could never make us actively laborious. But when we sat passive, and listened to him, he inspired us with a vague but sincere ambition of literature, and with delicious dreams of virtue and poetry. He must have been a hard boy with whom these discourses, spoken by Dalzel's low, soft, artless voice, did not melt. Dalzel was long the session-clerk of the University, and was long one of the curiosities of that strange place. The last time I saw this simple and worthy man was very shortly before his death (the near approach of which he was quite aware of), at a house he had taken on the Bonnington Road. He was trying to discharge a twopenny cannon for the amusement of his children; but his alarm and awkwardness only terrified them the more, till at last he got behind a washing-tub, and then, fastening the match to the end of a long stick, set the piece off gloriously. He used to agree with those who say that it is partly owing to its Presbyterianism that Scotland is less classical than Episcopal England. Sydney Smith asserted that he had overheard the Professor muttering one dark night in the street to himself, 'If it had not been for that confounded Solemn League and Covenant, we would have made as good longs and shorts as they.'"

In 1647, it was specially ordained by the University Commissioners that every student who entered on the study of philosophy [using that term in its old Continental signification] must first subscribe the National Covenant with the League and Covenant." It may have been this early practice to which Sydney's joke alludes.

There is a letter to Dalzel from the present Marquis of Lansdowne, then Lord Henry Petty, introducing the Rev. Sydney Smith to him, which Lady Holland, as well as many of this good man's English and Scotch friends, will still read with interest. Debary, Lord Henry's tutor, gives Dalzel an interesting notice of Porson, who had lately visited Cambridge, containing nothing substantially new beyond the importance which must always attach to the portrait of an illustrious man by an intelligent observer. It was impossible to conceive anything more squalid than Porson's external appearance; and so long as his income exceeded his expenditure, he said the Cambridge men would not hear him lecture. Debary dwells on his remarkable memory, and says that if he was not received at Cambridge with due attention and respect, he owed it to his own late hours and his fondness for the bottle. Dalzel had a good deal of trouble about this time with Foulis, the ignoble scion of an illustrious house in Glasgow, who was engaged to print an edition of Æschylus for the great Cambridge scholar and who tried to evade the engagement by various shifts, which we had better not characterize. Notices are scattered all over the volume of a second Trojan war which Dalzel had unwittingly raised about his ears by his kindness in editing, with annotations, M. Chevalier's book on the Troad. Wolff, following Bentley, would have no Homer; and Jacob Bryant, and "a little junto about Eton," would have no Iliad and no Troy. Dalzel argued for the old ideas regarding both Homer and the Iliad, maintaining that Homer was a real personage, and that the Iliad was his authentic writing. Dalzel's genuine good-nature and inflexible resolution never to get into quarrel, brought him honourably out of this complication, of which the noise and turmoil were, for a time, threatening. He died on the 8th of December, 1806.

Such are the varied and interesting contents of this first volume of "The History of the University of Edinburgh.' Prof. Innes, the modest biographer, keeps himself entirely in the background, perhaps a little too much so. One would occasionally, at interesting periods in his narrative, relish very well a few more copious remarks from a person so well qualified, both as to learning and culture, as the Professor of Universal History is known to be. No doubt he has erred on the safe side.

Regarding the second volume, and that which gives title to the book: it is a dry record of the affairs of the University of Edinburgh, from its first foundation in 1582 to the institution of the Medical Faculty in 1723, written wholly in the form of annals, and leaving out of view entirely the more systematic idea of a history. When one bears in mind the intervals throughout the biography of researches to be made in the British Museum and in the King's Library, of inquiries respecting the constitutional history of Universities throughout Europe, we have something like a right to expect a more orderly and continued history than we are here treated to. Doubtless, it is as accurate as the writer and the Faculty could make it, a compete edifice of stone; but one expects in a narrative like this something higher than mere accuracy, which is the first, but not the whole virtue of an historian. Two such histories have been published, and one has been written since Dalzel's time—those of Thomas Crawfurd, a professor in Edinburgh of great fame in his day, who died in 1862, and that of Alexander Bower a Jesuit priest and librarian in the library of his Alma Mater, whose history he has recorded, who published his book in 1817. Crawfurd's was published in 1808. Dalzel had Crawfurd's manuscript, or a copy of it, before him when he wrote out his annals; and if any one will take the trouble to compare the two published records, he will find how largely the more recent work is indebted to its predecessor. There is one apology which must be offered for Dalzel and his performance; and that is, that he was removed by death while engaged in the midst of it. The work, accordingly, only appears as a fragment—a kind of *torso* of a larger and more complete work, which existed only in the brain of the writer, and which is in part sketched out among his posthumous materials. No doubt, if he had lived he would have brought down his annals—for they cannot, even by the greatest stretch of courtesy, be called a history—to the end of the eighteenth century.

While the original charter granted to the city of Edinburgh respecting college education was obviously intended to bestow on the corporation all the privileges of a university, the course of a study was for a long time confined to Arts and Theology, comprehended in one college, which granted only degrees in Arts, and which bore the name of the *College of Edinburgh*. Four Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, with a Principal, were the educational staff of this young institution. The students were in those days to lodge within the college, and were enjoined to wear gowns, on pain of expulsion; two venerable regulations which are now entirely in abeyance in Edinburgh. The Principals of this place of learning have in many instances been men of learning and piety: such were Robert Rollock, Henry Charteris and Alexander Henderson. These men, in days gone by, were nearly as well known in England as they were in Scotland. Nothing new is here added to their lives. It was Charteris who was Principal on occasion of the celebrated visit of James the First in 1617. After an absence of fourteen years, his Majesty revisited the northern metropolis on the 16th of May, when the hurry and bustle and gaiety of Edinburgh were prodigious. On the 19th of July, the King having by this time removed to Stirling Castle, summoned thither the Professors from Edinburgh to hold a public disputation. After this exercise had been completed, the learned King took each Professor apart and discussed afresh with him on the topic of his original disputation, wherein his Majesty shone to great advantage, and wound up the proceedings by a punning speech on the names of the various speakers. But this was the age of puns, and here are contemptible ones enough, even for a King:—

"Methinks," said his Majesty, "these gentlemen by their very names have been destined for the parts which they have performed to-day. *Adam* was the first father of the human race; *Young* first elected Rector in the first act in this act. The defender is justly called Fairly; his theses had some *fairlies* [wonders]; and he sustained them very *fairly*, and with many *fair lies* given to his opponents. And why should not Mr. Sands be the first to enter the *sands*? But now I clearly see that all sands are not barren, for certainly he hath shown a fertile wit. Young *Yule* is a *yule old* boy; and Mr. Reid [*Red* in Scotland] need not be *red* with blushing for his manner of acting to-day. Mr. King disputed very *kingly*, and of a kingly purpose, concerning the royal supremacy of reason over anger and all passions. I am so well satisfied with this day's exercise, that I will be god-father to the College of Edinburgh, and have it called the *College of King James*."

Being informed by some one that in his characterizations he had omitted the Principal, Henry Charteris, a man of singular modesty and learning, who had taken no part in the proceedings, the witty monarch immediately replied, "Well, his name agreeth very well with his nature, for *chartera* contain much matter, yet say nothing, but put great purposes in men's mouths." In these annals "kings and cadgers" jostle each other. Listen to the following important announcements:—

"On the 10th of April, 1637, John Nicol, servant to Mr. Leighton, was chosen Janitor [or door-keeper], *ad vilum aut culpam*." This is going sufficiently into detail. Dalzel had the project in his head of giving short biographies of the professors down to his own time, but he was enabled to carry out his intention only with respect to the mathematical professors. We have accordingly short and generally rather meagre notices of Dr. Matthew Stewart,—of Colin Maclaurin, whom Newton recommended to the University,—of James Gregory and of his nephew David Gregory, the former afterwards the celebrated Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and the latter the first to introduce the Newtonian philosophy into Edinburgh, "while we were at Cambridge," says Whiston, "poor wretches, were ignominiously studying the fictitious hypotheses of the Cartesian."

THE OIL SPRINGS OF AMERICA AND CANADA.—The circular of Macrae of Liverpool, speaks as follows regarding the Petroleum, Kerosine, Photogene, or rock and well oil.—"The introduction of this article is taking tremendous strides, though it does not surpass the prediction in my first circular, namely, that it would be second only in extent to cotton. I will even go a step further, and venture to assert, that if the rocks and wells of Pennsylvania, Canada, and other districts continue their production at the present rate of supply, the value of the trade in this oil may even equal American cotton. Montreal (internally, and likely externally by this time) is lit with the white refined, and I can see no reason why London and Liverpool should not also, for the oil gas distilled from the raw Petroleum is immediately superior, and infinitely brilliant when revited. The northern metropolis on the 16th of May, when the hurry and bustle and gaiety of Edinburgh were prodigious. On the 19th of July, the King having by this time removed to Stirling Castle, summoned thither the Professors from Edinburgh to hold a public disputation. After this exercise had been completed, the learned King took each Professor apart and discussed afresh with him on the topic of his original disputation, wherein his Majesty shone to great advantage, and wound up the proceedings by a punning speech on the names of the various speakers. But this was the age of puns, and here are contemptible ones enough, even for a King:—

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Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceed .....Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds ,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age	Civil. Half-yearly.	Civil. Monthly.	Military. Half-yearly.	Military. Monthly.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	16 8 0	2 14 9	19 8 0	3 7 3
30	20 0 0	3 8 8	22 0 0	3 14 4
40	25 0 0	4 6 10	26 0 0	3 9 8
50	33 0 0	5 13 6	33 8 0	5 14 11
60	46 0 0	8 2 4	47 0 0	8 5 9

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, on paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, in this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but its Guarantee proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

*Every information as to the Constitution, Terms